

lookout and had promised to make an arrest if they found the fugitive.

Mrs. Phillips, in belief of the Sheriff's office, is being helped along by an "underground railway" system. She may remain two or three days at one of the towns between Los Angeles and the border to give the pursuit time to cool, under plans drawn up in advance. The jail matron says that, during the few days immediately before the escape, she saw men walking on the roof of a building adjoining the prison and in full view of Mrs. Phillips's window. These probably were her accomplices, signaling to her.

Mrs. Madalynne Obenchain, released from the prison just before Mrs. Phillips's escape, gave the dainty curtain which she hung over the bars, thus concealing her saving operations thereon. This strengthens the authorities' belief that Mrs. Obenchain at least had knowledge that Mrs. Phillips was going to make a break for liberty. Sheriff Traeger questioned Mrs. Obenchain for hours, and then stated he believed she had nothing to do with it. However, she was kept under surveillance.

POLICE CHIEF SCANS BORDER FROM PLANE TO FOIL ESCAPE.

CALEXICO, Cal., Dec. 6.—Chief of Police J. B. Hardwick reconnoitered the Mexican border near here last evening from the observer's seat of an airplane in an effort to frustrate any attempt by Clara Phillips, the convicted hammer player, who escaped from the Los Angeles County Jail, to enter Mexico at or near this city.

An airplane is being held in readiness by immigration authorities to pursue any strange aircraft heading for Mexico.

"FARM BLOC" LEADER WANTS U. S. OPERATION OF MUSCLE SHOALS

Government Controlled Corporation to Produce Chemicals Proposed in House Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A Government controlled corporation to produce nitrate for war purposes and cheap fertilizer for farmers was proposed today as a solution of the Muscle Shoals question by Representative Dickinson, Republican, Iowa, a leader of the "farm bloc" who introduced a bill to put his plan into effect.

Mr. Dickinson said the Ford offer for Muscle Shoals had been subjected to such "strong criticism" as to endanger the future disposition of the plant and that he had been "led to the conclusion that some plan of Federal operation is the only solution that will insure early completion of the work."

Mr. Dickinson's bill provides that the "Federal Chemical Corporation," consisting of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Agriculture, and three members to be appointed by the President, be given power to complete and operate the Muscle Shoals project for the manufacture of nitrate and fertilizer, to be sold to the consumer at cost plus 1-4 per cent.

JURY IS STILL OUT IN WOODHOUSE SUIT

Returns to Get Further Light in \$1,000,000 Allegiance Case.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 6.—The jury which is trying the million dollar suit for alienation of affections brought by Mrs. Dorris Stevens Woodhouse, against her parents-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo E. Woodhouse of New York, and this city, was still out to-day after a night of deliberation.

The jurors retired at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon when they came in again at about 10 o'clock this morning asking that part of the Judge's charge be repeated. This had to do with the finding of a verdict.

The plaintiff alleges that her parents-in-law alienated the affections of her husband, Douglas Woodhouse.

SENATE ADOPTS RESOLUTION FOR PACKING MERGER INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Senate today adopted the resolution of Senator La Follette, Republican, Wisconsin, calling upon the Secretary of Agriculture for full information regarding the proposed Armour and Morris merger.

\$75,000,000 IN CROPS ON FORMER ARID LANDS, SAYS SECRETARY FALL

Interior Department Head Views More Reclamation and Reverts Efficient Land Office Work in Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Use and development of the country's natural resources under control of the Interior Department have contributed in great measure to national stabilization and prosperity, Secretary Fall declared today in his annual report. He specified home-making upon public lands, discovery of new oil fields, increasing production of oil and its products, the exploitation of coal deposits and the opening of mines in the Western States.

The outstanding administrative accomplishment of the department during the fiscal year ended last June 30 was declared to be the reaching almost of current work in the Land Office, placing in the hands of the people assets valued at more than \$30,000,000 and the development of a similar situation in the Pension Office.

Wider extension of the reclamation policy in former arid lands of the West was recommended in the report. The total value of crops raised on reclaimed lands was estimated at more than \$175,000,000.

More than 120,000 pension claims were disposed of during the year by the Bureau of Pensions and 99,000 applications for pensions. The total number of pensioners was 547,916, being 19,087 less than the previous year. The amount disbursed for pensions was \$253,807,832.

A record breaking number of applications for patents was received by the Patent Office—more than 115,500. This has caused great need of increased office forces. Receipts were \$172,000 greater than expenses.

TIGER IS CHEERED AT WAR COLLEGE AFTER PLEA FOR AID

Complains U. S. Didn't "Go On" in Accordance With Wilson Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (Associated Press).—The dignity of the United States War College was shattered for a moment today when Major General, Brigadiers, Colonels and officers of lesser rank gave Georges Clemenceau three cheers and a "tiger."

Major Gen. McClaghlin, Commandant of the college, acted as cheer leader, manning his rosters on the front steps of the college building, as the Tiger of France emerged after delivering a thirty-minute address.

Before he went to the War College, Mr. Clemenceau drove to Arlington National Cemetery and, boring his head, laid a huge wreath on the grave of America's unknown soldier. Later he embarked on the naval yacht Sylph, loaned by Secretary Denby, for a trip to George Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon.

Clemenceau's talk at the War College was half a tribute to the work of America's forces in the war and half a plea for this country's re-entry into European affairs. He was applauded when he said with a twinkle in his eye that while France and England were glad enough to see the war end when it did, he didn't "think it would have displeased the Americans if it had gone a little longer."

The officers again applauded when he referred to former President Wilson and his "fourteen points."

"One of the fourteen points," he declared, "provided that Germany should repair damages, and the terms of the armistice said that, if the points were not fulfilled, America and the Allies would go on. Our damages are not repaired. And we didn't go on."

America's withdrawal from Europe, he continued, gave Germany courage. "They thought they could get the better of us," he said, "and thus far they seem to have succeeded."

He concluded with the assertion that he was talking back to France the message that "America's heart is in the same place," and that "some day we will meet again."

"And that day," he added, "peace will be insured, not only in America, but in Europe, and you will have achieved one of the greatest heights reached by mankind."

IRISH FREE STATE HOISTS ITS COLORS; FURLS UNION JACK

(Continued)

furling officially throughout the Free State, giving place to the green, orange and white tricolor. The Irish banner will be raised today over the Viceregal Lodge, in Phoenix Park, which is henceforth to be the official residence of the Governor General.

The new Irish postage stamps go into circulation to-day though to a limited extent, and British stamps are withdrawn from sale in Ireland and continue to be sold for some days.

This is the anniversary of the signing of the Anglo-Irish treaty, and it is recalled that not a single signatory remains a member of the Cabinet government. Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins are dead; Robert C. Barton has joined De Valera; George Gavin Duffy and Eamonn J. Duggan have retired; Erskine Childers has been executed. The only man whose name was affixed to the articles of agreement and who still holds an official post in the new Irish Free State is the man who came to New York to find himself a hero among the Irish people settled here, and was overwhelmed with duties he had not foreseen.

In need of a secretary he could trust Parnell bethought himself of the brilliant young correspondent of the Dublin Nation. He called to Tim Healy, asking him to come to New York and young Healy was on the ocean the next day. Tireless and energetic, he proved to be an ideal aid in Parnell's tour. On their return to England Parnell obtained for Healy the seat in the House of Commons from Wexford.

During the campaign he was arrested as a seditious agitator, but acquitted. He entered the House in 1881, and before he had fairly warmed his seat he was suspended for defying the Speaker.

In those days he was a frowning, bushy haired, serious, earnest "rattler" for ideals. In a very short time he had gained a sort of leadership because of his mastery of words, his wit, his ability in launching sarcasm and irony and his astounding knowledge of the workings of the house, of current legislation, of the finances and other aspects of the Ministry, and his unerring memory of events and history—not only Irish history but British history.

Members of the opposition learned that they could not make a mistake without incurring a severe rebuke from the ferociously sarcastic young member from Ireland. Along the line of knowledge of what was going on in the House of Commons, he was so worded as to be obscure in meaning unless closely studied. His amendment was adopted. His fame as a parliamentarian was established when

he was elected to the House of Commons. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1881, and before he had fairly warmed his seat he was suspended for defying the Speaker.

In his first year in the House the Gladstone Home Rule Bill was passed. When the measure came up on final vote Tim Healy defiantly arose and proposed an amendment which was so worded as to be obscure in meaning unless closely studied. His amendment was adopted. His fame as a parliamentarian was established when

he was elected to the House of Commons. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1881, and before he had fairly warmed his seat he was suspended for defying the Speaker.

Tim Healy, Governor General of Ireland, Is Sole Survivor of the Old, Implacable Irish Leaders

Many Irishmen All Over World at Loss to Understand His Acceptance of Place as King George's Representative—Picturesque Career of a Fighter.

The recrudescence of Tim Healy at the behest of the Government he routed, dismayed and often drove to the verge of panic in the House of Commons over a period of thirty-eight years, in one of the remarkable episodes in the series of events that have brought an Irish Free State out of the rebellion of 1916. That Tim Healy should go to Dublin as Governor General—the representative of the King—will arouse mingled feelings in the minds of Irishmen in all parts of the world.

Mr. Healy has been closely associated with the fight for Irish freedom since his boyhood. During the progress of that struggle he fought his Irish associates in Parliament at times and his own people at times, but he never lost sight of the goal, although he insisted on pursuing a course of his personal making in the achievement of it. Of recent years he has not been prominent. As an outstanding figure he represents the remote past—the past of Parnell, O'Brien, Sexton, Dillon and Redmond, and, of these and the other less distinguished but equally earnest leaders, he is the sole surviving survivor.

Timothy Michael Healy was born in Bantry, County Cork, in 1858. Under the only most formal conditions has been known as Timothy Michael since the day he was christened. Boy and man he has been Tim Healy in Ireland and England, and he is Tim Healy to-day.

His father was Maurice Healy, who served as Master of the Bantry Workhouse during the Irish famine. The marks of the famine were still deep in Ireland in the childhood of Tim. He was raised among people who never smiled.

From his father he heard tales of oppression and cruelty that boiled his blood. His earliest memories still carry a hymn of hate for absentee landlords. His natural antipathy to England was fostered by his youthful environment.

Young Healy was a remarkable scholar. Understated and unassuming, he was an indefatigable student. When he was twelve years old the Christian Brothers, who conducted the Bantry School, had to admit that Tim had absorbed all the knowledge they could impart. At that age he had mastered shorthand as well as the scholastic course. When he was fourteen years old, supremely confident of himself, he struck out from home to begin to absorb the world of routine and duty in the world of the schoolmaster.

In Newcastle he obtained a clerical position in the office of the North-western Railroad, where, in 1871, he found himself in an important semi-official position. A year later he was the secretary of the Irish Literary Society of Newcastle, and at the age of eighteen he was secretary of the local Home Rule for Ireland Association.

In 1877 Tim went to London to study law amid historic surroundings and to get out of the railroad business. Speedily he obtained the position of Parliamentary correspondent of the Dublin Nation, and from the press gallery of the House of Commons he began to absorb the world of routine and duty in the world of the schoolmaster.

The downfall of Parnell disrupted the Irish party in the House of Commons. Healy thought the mantle of leadership should fall on his shoulders. When it was refused him he went on the "wild" against his associates, smiting them whenever it suited his purpose. He rebelled against Dillon, O'Brien and John Redmond but, despite the opposition of these men, he succeeded in being re-elected from North Leinster in 1900.

Under divided leadership the Land League died, but in the late '90's William O'Brien organized the United Irish League. Healy ridiculed this movement but it grew beyond his expectations and he was expelled from the Irish Parliamentary Party in 1900. That O'Brien's death bothered him much, as he continued to be returned to the House and set himself up as a one-man party.

Occasionally—in fact, often—he would join with the Irish members who were on the outs with him in opposition to the policies of the Government. For instance the Irish members stood shoulder to shoulder in opposition to the War. In a debate on this question Healy said to "Joe" Chamberlain, the Government leader:

"You want to syndicate Christianity and get twelve apostles in the first Board of Directors. You appear to think the Almighty has given you a lease of the universe in perpetuity—but God won't be always English."

"I can understand the policies of the pirate who sails the main under the black flag and swears by the 'Jolly Roger.' He hasn't a Bible aboard."

It is interesting to recall that David Lloyd George, then just coming into public attention in the House of Commons, also opposed the War. By a turn of the wheel of politics Lloyd George goes into political obscurity just as Tim Healy becomes a Governor General.

Healy continued to be a stormy petrel in the House until he became partially reconciled with his party associated in 1908. He fought with them of the Home Rule Bill of 1914, which he characterized as unsatisfactory, but the best that could be obtained. Healy, while bitter against the British Government, was always against a physical uprising and because his common sense told him it would be futile. His policy was to get as much from England as would be gotten when the time was ripe and when that was obtained to start all over again to get more.

Healy succeeded the John Redmond in 1918, but did not put all the blame on England. He put some of it on John Redmond, who



TIMOTHY MICHAEL HEALY
KEYSTONE VIEW

KASER MUDDLED 1914 ARM PLAN, VON MOLTKE SAYS

Chief of Staff's Memoirs Charge Ruler Knocked Strategy in Head.

BERLIN, Dec. 6 (Associated Press).—The Kaiser's repeated interference with the plans of the German General Staff during the mobilization days of 1914 bobs to the surface time after time in the dramatic introductory chapter of Lieut. Gen. Count von Moltke's "Memoirs," just published by his widow.

The impression given by the former Chief of Staff in his book is that Emperor William was anxious to avoid drawing England into the fray, and that, contrary to the view of the General Staff, he believed France would remain neutral in the contemplated Russo-German hostilities.

Thus the Kaiser is pictured as favoring a policy virtually ignoring the Western front for the sake of waging war with massed troops in the East, in direct contradiction to the plans of his military experts, which had for years been based upon the possibility of a campaign on both fronts.

Count von Moltke, as head of the staff, naturally had to bear the brunt of this opposition, and his memoirs show that he smarted keenly under it.

When the staff emphasized the need of the Luxembourg railways for mobilization purposes the Kaiser and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg obstructed the plan, lest the seizure constitute a threat against France in the eyes of England. In view of the reported assurance that England would guarantee French neutrality, the staff's plan was momentarily cast overboard, and, adds von Moltke, "while I stood by the Kaiser, without asking me, turned to the adjutant, serving him and ordered him immediately to telegraph that the Sixteenth Division at Trier (Treves) was not to march into Luxembourg. It seemed as if my heart would break."

Von Moltke wanted to offer Belgium recompense for permitting the German Army to cross her territory, the memoirs indicate, but he was apparently blocked in this plan by the Foreign Office. He adds:

"Consideration of territorial extension for Belgium in the event of her friendly accommodation also was rejected by the Foreign Office."

HARDING PREFERS FAILURE TO CHANGE IN SHIP SUBSIDY

(Continued)

ment is made for the purpose of giving the plan the necessary period of trial to prove its success or failure. It is not believed that any financial concern would support a bonding scheme with any uncertainty in the continuity of Government aid throughout the ten-year period.

The insurgents on the Subsidy Bill this morning temporarily spiked Administration plans for rushing the bill through the Commerce Committee to the floor of the Senate. After a heated two-hour session, Senator Jones, Chairman of the committee, announced that "sessions will continue to be held until the committee reached an agreement." Preparations were made to resume the battle this afternoon.

Jones admitted that practically no progress had been made on the bill.

DEATH RATE GROWING, BIRTHS FALLING OFF, SAYS CENSUS BUREAU

Stork's Record Shows Recession Compared With Last Year From 24.8 to 22.7.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The "grim reaper" gained a little and the stork lost a little in the first six months of this year, according to death and birth statistics made public to-day by the Bureau of the Census.

The statistics show a death rate of 22.7 against 24.8 for the first six months in 1921. The birth rate was 22.7 in 1922 as compared to 24.8 last year.

Tim Healy has mellowed with the passage of the years. He is now a white-haired, genial, kindly, intelligent practical old man who has benefited by experience—but let him be aroused and he shows all the force and fire and bitterness of his young manhood.

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HOTEL THERESA BUILDING

ENTENTE ASKS U. S. TO HELP KEEP OPEN THE DARDANELLES

Child, at Lausanne, Says America Wants Straits and Black Sea Free.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 6 (Associated Press).—The Entente plans for keeping open the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus in times of peace and war provide for the appointment of an International Commission of Control, composed of the great powers, including the United States, as well as Turkey and the countries bordering on the Black Sea.

Lord Curzon, of Great Britain, in the name of the Allies, presented the details of this comprehensive project to the Near East Conference to-day.

A change of front on the part of the Turkish delegates was forecast while the conference was in session. A Turkish spokesman outside the auditorium said the Turkish position on the straits' control would probably be found nearer to the Allied plan than to the Russian.

The Turks, it appeared, had suddenly realized that the Russian plan for control by Turkish warships would force Turkey to build a navy.

In the conference session Richard Washburn Child and Joseph C. Grew presented the views of the United States. Foreign Minister Tchitcherine of Russia opposed the Allied proposition. Adjournment was taken until Friday to permit the Turks to study the proposal.

Ambassador Child set forth the view of the United States independent of that of any other power. He said the United States holds that the Straits and the Black Sea must be open to ships of all nations in time of peace and of war, and that it opposes any plan which would give one power control, just as it would any other in international water.

The Allied control plan sets forth a scheme for limitation of number of warships and total tonnage to be allowed in the waters under control and gives Turkey and the Black Sea countries the right to say how long warships may remain in their ports. The plan suggests the demilitarization of the Straits. It also gives Turkey the right to search neutral merchantmen in time of war.

WOULD SWELL RURAL CREDITS TO \$60,000,000

Bills in Both Houses Said to Be Favored by Administration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Rural credits legislation, said to have the approval of Administration officials and proposing to create a farm credit department as a part of the present farm loan system, was introduced simultaneously in the Senate and to-day by Senator Lenroot, Republican, Wisconsin, and Representative Anderson, Republican, Minnesota.

The two bills, similar in most particulars, would make available for farm loans a total of \$60,000,000, distributed equally among the twelve Farm Loan Banks. The present Government subscription to the twelve banks totals only \$12,000,000. The banks would be authorized to redempt farm paper having a maturity of from six months to three years.

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Jones admitted that practically no progress had been made on the bill.

MERCURY DROPS BUT WON'T HIT ZERO AS COLD SLOWS UP

Polar Wave of the West Moderating as It Journeys This Way.

The Weather Bureau announced today that the bitter cold which has been gripping the West is now moderating and that New York will escape the zero temperature that had been expected. To-morrow the mercury may drop to about 24 above and a day later it may go down as far as 20. But nothing colder than that is now in sight. Clear skies will continue for two days at least, it was said, and then the weather will be a little warmer.

A drop of twelve degrees in temperature from 11 o'clock last night to 6 A. M. was the forerunner of the predicted "cold snap." Early to-day the mercury registered 29 degrees above. The average temperature yesterday was 45. One year ago it was 32 degrees.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Still holding the Northwest in a chilling grip of sub-zero temperatures, winter continued its belated advance to-day into the Southland, causing marked drops in temperature as far south as Texas and calling forth predictions of colder weather in the Lake Region, the great Central Valleys and the East Gulf States.

In the Upper Lake Region the zero and sub-zero weather was accompanied by a sixty-mile wind, driving before it a heavy storm that virtually led up shipping.

Reports indicated that the cold wave still centered in North Dakota and Montana. Havre and Williston, N. D., recorded the coldest temperatures in the country last night, the mercury going to 6 below zero.

The East did not suffer from the cold prevalent in the Northwest. Temperatures there ranged from 25 to 70 degrees above zero.

Temperatures in the Pacific States early to-day ranged from 20 to 55 degrees; the East Central States showed from 14 to 30 degrees above; the Midwest States reported temperatures from 54 to 74 degrees, and the West Central States from 4 degrees below zero at Devil's Lake, Wis., to 36 degrees above at Dodge City, Kan.

TEA SUBSTITUTE FOUND IN PLANT GROWING IN U. S.

Cassia Used in South During Civil War for Beverage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

Cassia before long may rank with tea and coffee as a beverage in American homes, and a new industry, which would benefit the South particularly, seems in prospect. W. G. Campbell, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, reported to-day to the Secretary of Agriculture some facts on cassia, which he says makes an excellent beverage, resembling tea in many respects. Cassia is a wild plant that grows abundantly from Virginia to Texas. The leaves are treated by processes similar to those used in curing tea, says Mr. Campbell. The cassia plant has been used to a limited extent by Indians and during the Civil War, when tea and coffee could not be obtained by people of the South to make a beverage.

3,433,204 GALLONS OF LIQUOR DISAPPEAR IN YEAR, REPORT SHOWS

When Last Counted, June 30, There Were 38,826,195 Taxable, in Bonded Warehouses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

There were 38,826,195 taxable gallons of liquors in distilleries and bonded warehouses when the last count was made, June 30 last, according to a table filed with the House Appropriations Committee by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and made public to-day.

To show how it is disappearing, the amount under Government control and guard was 3,433,204 gallons less than on June 30, 1921. Of the grand total 36,588,567 gallons are whiskey; rum, 384,011; gin, 987,884; high wines, 1,073; alcohol, 542,347.

Loft Candy
PENNY A POUND PROFIT
If more than a half Century
of concentrate, effort, study and improvement in candy-craft does not insure quality of the highest character—where will you find it?
Adv't. on Page 19

Notice to Advertisers

Display advertising type copy and insertion orders for this week's Evening World must be received after 5 P. M. the day preceding publication. Copy must be in type, and must be in order of receipt at the World Office. The World Office will be open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. on weekdays. Display advertising type copy for the Sunday Edition must be received at the World Office by 5 P. M. on Thursday. Display advertising type copy for the Sunday Edition must be received at the World Office by 5 P. M. on Thursday. Display advertising type copy for the Sunday Edition must be received at the World Office by 5 P. M. on Thursday.

THE WORLD

LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS.

LOST—Tuesday morning, on train leaving Brooklyn 8:40 for Grand Central Station, a pink brief case marked with monogram R. W. C. contains private papers. Please communicate with R. W. Corman, 19 W. 44th St. Sunday till 8:00.

LOST—A package containing six dresses; suitable reward for finder; no questions asked. Rosen Bros., 234 W. 34th St.

O.E.O.

FINN—JAMES THOMAS Campbell Funeral Church, 6' way, 60th, Wednesday, 10 A. M.

MEMORIAL NOTICES.

KELLY.—There will be a requiem anniversary high mass for the late REV. PATRICK F. KELLY in the Chapel of St. Vincent's Home on Thursday morning, Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock.

OFFENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

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Women's Gloves

Greatly Below Regular Values—Thursday

"Perrin's" French Kid and Imported Long Glace Gloves

RECEIVED BEFORE THE RECENT TARIFF INCREASE AND MARKED AT PRICES WE CANNOT OFFER AGAIN UNDER PRESENT DUTIES.

Regular 2.50 to 4.00 Values

Perrin's "Roselle" French Kid Gloves, two clasp, overseam sewn, embroidered backs. Black, white and colors.

16-Button Imported Glace Gloves, with wide cut arms. Selected skins. Brown, mode and white.

1.95

2.95